

ATHENS — PARIS: Saturday, cloudy, 70°; Sunday, cloudy with showers, 68°. SUNDAY: SOUTHERN Temp. 70-78 (84-87). SOUTHERN: Night, 68° (84-87). SOUTHERN: Saturday, showers, 68° (84-87). NEW YORK: Saturday, cloudy, 70° (84-87).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER DATA — PAGE 14

30,568

# International Herald Tribune

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LONDON, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, MAY 30-31, 1981

## S. Official Data Indicate Policy Shift to S. Africa

By Joe Ritchie  
*Washington Post Writer*

WASHINGTON — The United States indicated to South African terms that it is willing to go to a new chapter in a bilateral exchange for cooperation in ending Soviet influence in Africa and on attaining "emotionally acceptable" solutions to Namibia, according to department working papers d by The Washington Post.

Officials confirmed basic information contained in several briefing papers, which were prepared in preparation for the return to Washington by South African Foreign Minister P. W. Botha's talks in Washington, the Reagan administration announced that it was pursuing a policy of "constructive engagement" with the South Africans.

By signing itself, however marginally, with South Africa, the United States is taking a calculated risk that it will not completely alienate many Third World countries, particularly in black Africa.

Nigerian President Shehu Shagari, on a recent visit to Britain, warned the United States against tilting its policy on Africa toward Pretoria or helping the South Africans back the rebel forces of Jonas Savimbi in Angola.

### Major Oil Supplier

Nigeria is the second largest foreign supplier of oil to the United States, providing 1.2 million barrels per day. Although Nigerian diplomats say their country would not use oil as a political weapon, in 1979, the Lagos government nationalized \$150 million of British Petroleum holdings when Britain appeared likely to lift sanctions against the interim government of what is now Zimbabwe.

### Military Relationship

Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig was advised by his top Africa staff that the administration would respond to South African operation on Namibia — if South Africa continues to follow an expected League of Nations mandate — with "small concrete steps such as the notation of our military attaché."

The two countries have greatly increased their military representation — to one attaché each — since Haig accused three U.S. agents of taking aerial photographs of secret installations in 1979.

According to the document, the role South Africa can play in the United States' anti-Soviet influence in such areas as Namibia and Angola gives the U.S. a chance for improved relations. One of Mr. Haig's advisers represents an opportunity under the Soviet threat in Africa.

Department officials reported awareness that their talks with the South Africans had potential pitfalls. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Peter A. Crocker advised Mr. Haig that "South African truculence (which can be coated with a charm) is compounded by the fact that, as an international actor, the country has had no meaningful, balanced bilateral relations in recent memory."

"Thus," he continued, "the South Africans deeply resent being seen as an embarrassment and not used to the give-and-take pragmatic relations. If the South Africans still want to vent their frustrations, I fear you will be subjected to P. W. Botha's rhetoric. Thus, it is your interest to take control of meeting from the beginning."

Although there have been broad shifts in the Reagan administration's public posture toward South Africa — particularly compared with the Carter administration's approach of cooperation with black Africa and granting South Africa its independence.

### SWAPO Leader Accuses West

LONDON (AP) — The leader of the main guerrilla group fighting for independence of Southern Africa (Namibia) Friday accused the United States and four other Western countries of "subversive conspiratorial efforts" to deviate from a United Nations plan for freeing the territory from South Africa.

President's Message

Mr. Reagan seemed to tacitly acknowledge that whatever shift had occurred in his short tenure was more psychological than tangible. For it will take several years for the Reagan increases in military spending to work through the pipeline and produce the weapons and the trained manpower that would actually improve U.S. capabilities around the globe.

The Reagan military budget, for example, would allow the Pentagon to obligate nearly \$33 billion more in 1981 and 1982 than Mr. Carter proposed, but actual spending would rise less than \$6 billion in those two years because of the time lag in gearing up assembly lines.

With that reality in mind, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger has emphasized that the United States does not need to have all the



President Reagan shook hands with his Middle East envoy, Philip C. Habib, on the South Lawn of the White House after the two met on Friday in the Oval Office. Details, Page 3.

## Reagan Makes Optimism a Political Asset

By Hedrick Smith  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — Earlier presidents — Franklin D. Roosevelt, John F. Kennedy and Dwight D. Eisenhower — turned their own infectious personal optimism into an important political asset. Ronald Reagan follows in that tradition.

With his genial manner, his jaunty smile and his robust recovery from the shooting nearly two months ago, Mr. Reagan has managed to nurture a budding mood of national self-confidence even before his major policies have had enough time to achieve real impact or to be properly tested.

At West Point on Wednesday his topic was military policy. Along with encouragement for the home front, the president offered implied warnings for adversaries abroad that "a new spirit" had risen in the land that could bring new U.S. assertiveness abroad in meeting "our responsibilities to the Free World."

Where Jimmy Carter, in a remarkably self-critical speech in July, 1979, lamented "the crisis of the American spirit," Mr. Reagan was deliberately upbeat. "There is a spiritual revival going on in this country," he said. "The era of self-doubt is over."

Yet, Mr. Reagan seemed to tacitly acknowledge that whatever shift had occurred in his short tenure was more psychological than tangible. For it will take several years for the Reagan increases in military spending to work through the pipeline and produce the weapons and the trained manpower that would actually improve U.S. capabilities around the globe.

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Mr. Reagan's plan for the future of the Southwest Africa People's Organization, told a news conference that the UN plan embodied in Resolution 433, "does not need to be strengthened or weakened." It calls for a cease-fire and UN-supervised elections for a constitution-drafting assembly, leading to independence.

With that reality in mind, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger has emphasized that the United States does not need to have all the

new weapons in hand before starting arms control negotiations but merely to show the Soviet Union that America is engaged in a big military buildup. That was the message the president seemed intent on conveying at West Point.

The new air of optimism he mentioned has been noted by others. At the National Press Club last week, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said that in his view, "The upsw-

### NEWS ANALYSIS

ing in self-assuredness of the American nation will play a greater role in the recovery of your economy than all the economic measures."

Pollsters, too, have detected a favorable shift in the public mood over the last several months. A New York Times-CBS News Poll published on April 30 showed that twice as many people expected to be better off financially a year from now than worse off. In December there was an even split between optimists and pessimists.

Last Monday, Time magazine published a poll by Yankelovich, Skelly & White Inc. that found 51 percent of the public believed things were going well in the country, up from 26 percent in January. It was the first time since October, 1978, that a majority had expressed such positive feeling.

"It would be an overstatement to claim that President Reagan is running the politics of joy," said Richard Wirthlin, the president's own pollster. "But to date he has been practicing the politics of hope and there's no doubt in my mind that the public is more hopeful now than it was last January."

Mr. Wirthlin cited one of his own findings. In June, 1980, the public felt roughly 4-1 that the country had "pretty seriously gotten off on the wrong track," whereas earlier this month a new Wirthlin survey found 48 percent saying the country was "going in the right direction."

And only 42 percent thought it was on the wrong track.

Even Patrick Caddell, former Mr. Carter's pollster, said his own national indexes of long-

term optimism about the country's future had shown an upward jump from late 1980 to this spring.

In part, the shifting mood seems to hinge on Mr. Reagan's policies and his knack for spreading optimism. It may also spring in part from events beyond his doing. As other politicians and even his own aides point out, he has been lucky. In his first four months, he has not had to contend with any Bay of Pigs, Vietnam War or seizure of hostages in Iran, and the absence of major foreign crises has given the nation a respite.

Mr. Reagan has been the beneficiary of a world oil glut that has forced foreign exporters to hold prices level or even lower them, helping fight inflation. In addition, food prices have been climbing at a slower rate lately.

At West Point, too, Mr. Reagan spoke of the end of "the Vietnam syndrome" and the sense of U.S. retreat abroad. But by most accounts that shift and the trend toward higher military spending came right after the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan in December, 1979 — under Mr. Carter.

### Some Opposition

There are, nevertheless, a few omens that Mr. Reagan does not have a blank check on public confidence, especially in regarding U.S. involvement abroad. Opinion polls show substantial majorities opposed to his dispatch of more military advisers to El Salvador. Both Senate and House committees have made further aid conditional on "significant progress" on human rights and economic and political reform.

Also, in the rhythm of U.S. politics, an upsurge in public confidence often accompanies the arrival of a new national leader. It occurred, though less dramatically, when Mr. Carter took over four years ago.

"There's certainly positive movement in public attitudes," observed Mr. Caddell. "Against the historical pattern it isn't all that extreme, and there's a real question of whether it is sustained. That's the issue — will it sustain itself?"



MOURNING THRONG — Thousands accompany the coffin of Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński as it is taken from his home to a church in central Warsaw. Details, Page 2.

## Loans Scandal Shakes Uruguay

### High Military Officers Are Forced to Resign

By Edward Schumacher  
*New York Times Service*

MONTEVIDEO — The Uruguayan military government has been shaken by a scandal that has led to the resignation of a number of senior officers and delayed moves to return to democracy.

The scandal involved loans to bankers and the disappearance of study, middlemen who lost hundreds of thousands of dollars of officers' money, much of it apparently on the roulette wheel.

Forced to resign were the ministers of the interior, the commander of the Army and Service School, the Montevideo police chief, the ambassador to Paraguay and a half-dozen powerful colonels.

### Constitution Rejected

The resignations took place early in April after an investigation by a military panel. They were announced at the time, but news of the scandal behind them has never been reported publicly because of military secrecy and strict self-preservation within the country.

The scandal has had added force because the Uruguayan military has prided itself on being free of corruption.

### INSIDE

#### Soong Ching-ling

Soong Ching-ling, the widow of modern China's founder, Sun Yat-sen, and an important historical figure in her own right, is dead. Obituary, Page 5.

#### Silent Eloquence

Nature and human endeavor may have softened the scars of war in Belgium, but the names are still eloquent — Waterloo, Passchendaele, Ypres, Bastogne. And Americans wanting to remember the war dead can visit any of a number of tranquil cemeteries, eloquent war memorials and imposing monuments on roulette wheels.

Mr. Socha's loans were made at an interest rate of 10 percent a day, but because of gambling losses, he fell behind. He sought to borrow and take in new investment money at a rate fast enough to pay his clients. Then early this year a bank called in a \$100,000 loan. Worse, Mr. Socha missed two payments to his powerful clients.

Some say Mr. Socha was killed, some say he left the country. In any case, the generals and colonels lost hundreds of thousands of dollars.

## Argentine Tank Seems Intended for Export

### West Germans Supplying Critical Parts for 30-Ton Vehicle

By Charles D. Sherman  
*International Herald Tribune*

PARIS — Every four days on average over the past year, a 30-ton tank engineered and equipped by West German industry has rolled off an ultra-modern assembly line in the Buenos Aires suburb of Boulogne.

Defense experts see the project as the start of an Argentine drive to become an exporter of sophisticated armored weapons to the Third World. Argentine authorities in Buenos Aires and in Paris would not respond to repeated inquiries concerning the project.

Thus far only 80 tanks have been produced, but a West German working with the project says Argentina ultimately aims to build 1,500. Such a goal, according to Christopher Foss, editor of Jane's Armor and Artillery, is more than five times the number of tanks the Argentine Army would ever be able to use.

West German industry, despite highly restrictive laws governing arms exports, has in effect laid the foundation for Argentine efforts to become an exporter of armor.

A clear move to mass produce the tanks is being built in Argentina.

In contrast to Saudi Arabia's desire for ready-made armor, howev-

er, Argentina is importing parts and technology rather than actual weapons. The key West German machinery and know-how for the project fall outside the purview of Bonn's arms export controls.

Bonn's arms export policy, adopted in 1971, governs everything from guided missiles to police handguns and is one of the most stringent among industrial countries. The government grants relatively few licenses for weapon exports except when the buyers are NATO members or clearly in the Western bloc.

A spokesman for the West German Economics Ministry, which licenses arms manufacturing and export, confirmed that the German materiel is not governed by the arms export code because the assembly and especially the gun manufacturing for the Argentine tank is done in Argentina.

The tanks being built in Argentina are essentially Marder armored personnel carriers with three to four tons of structural reinforcement added to enable the tank to carry a turret and a 105mm gun.

An export division official of the Kassel-based Henschel, the origi-

nal producer of the Marder, says the Argentine tank, called TAM for Tanque Argentino Mediano, is "no big change" from the Marder and "is basically the same vehicle."

An armor specialist with London's Institute of Strategic Studies says that Argentina initially wanted to build 200 to 300 TAMs to replace the aging Sherman tanks that make up the bulk of its armor force. Any move, says Mr. Foss, would be superfluous to Argentina's 85,000-man army.

**'Wholly Argentine'** What would Argentina do with the extra tanks? Mr. Foss and officials of the London institute speculate that a list of potential buyers could include such countries as Pakistan and Malaysia. The relatively light TAM, according to Mr. Foss, is suited to Third World countries because it "won't go through their bridges."

To date Henschel has shipped 500 diesel engines, produced under contract by Motor Turbo Union of Munich, to the Argentine plant. Other crates contain Renk transmissions, tracks manufactured by Diehl of Nuremberg.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## French Nuclear Tests In Pacific Suspended

By Thomas Kamm

**PARIS** — France has suspended nuclear trials at its testing site on the Pacific atoll of Mururoa pending a review of the program, Defense Ministry officials announced Friday.

In a similar decision impinging on another long-standing French policy developed under conservative rule, the new Socialist government fulfilled a campaign pledge Thursday and overturned a controversial plan to build a nuclear power plant in the small coastal town of Plogoff in Brittany.

Mr. Mitterrand has said he does not oppose nuclear power, which has been the keystone of successive center-right administrations, but that he intends to control it.

A series of underground nuclear tests were scheduled to take place at Mururoa within the next few days but were suspended by Defense Minister Charles Hernu while a committee of experts reviews the program, defense officials said. Following their recommendations, Mr. Mitterrand will decide which weapons will be developed and what tests will be required.

Earlier this year, former President Valery Giscard d'Estaing had decided to carry out tests to develop strategic and tactical weapons for France's nuclear arsenal. France was developing a neutron warhead as a response to the SS-20 nuclear missiles deployed in Eastern Europe by the Soviet Union.

During the presidential campaign, Mr. Mitterrand had pledged

to strengthen France's nuclear deterrent force, although he said he opposed neutron weapons. He had said nothing about suspending the nuclear tests, which are vigorously opposed by countries in the region, particularly Australia and New Zealand.

After he came to power in 1974, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing put an end to nuclear tests in the atmosphere and shifted them underground.

In France's well-developed domestic nuclear power program, the Plogoff project had become the focal point of anti-nuclear activism and the symbol of opposition to the former government's ambitious nuclear policy. The inhabitants of Plogoff and ecologists from all over France organized resistance to the project, and demonstrations often turned into clashes with the police.

The decision to cancel the plan was announced officially by Louis Le Penec, the minister of the sea. On April 10, a month before he was elected, Mr. Mitterrand had made clear his position on the Plogoff project when he said: "Plogoff does not and will not figure in my nuclear plan. I intend to complete the plants that are already under construction, but I do not intend to carry out those that are not."

However, there was some doubt whether the announcement meant that the Plogoff project had been abandoned or simply suspended.

**Consulates**

State Secretary for Energy Georges Lemoine said Thursday that "The Plogoff site has been frozen until the consultations on nuclear energy have been brought to an end."

The Plogoff decision raises questions about France's future energy policy. Some sources saw it as a fulfillment of an electoral pledge rather than a rejection of the nuclear program.

With 18 nuclear stations operating and 21 under construction, France has one of the largest nuclear power programs in the world.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was committed to supplying 55 percent of France's electricity needs through nuclear energy by 1985. This amounts to about 30 percent of France's total consumption of energy.

Under the Socialist Party's energy policy, which has yet to face parliamentary debate, nuclear energy would play a lesser role. If the government receives the backing it needs in the upcoming legislative elections, it is expected to launch an energy conservation program. At the same time, it would increase investments in alternative energy sources.

In another move, the government announced Thursday that it may drop a plan launched by the previous government to extend a military camp in the Larzac region of southern France. Farmers there had been fighting the plan for a decade.



**OUT OF WORK** — The People's March for Jobs arrives in London Friday as U.K. unemployment rose above 2,500,000. About 500 protesters ended a 260-mile pilgrimage after a three-week march from Liverpool, recalling the Jarrow crusade against unemployment in the 1930s. The march is to culminate with weekend rallies in the capital.

## 9 Ulster Inmates to Run In Elections in Republic

*The Associated Press*

**BELFAST** — Four hunger strikers and four other guerrillas at the Maze prison here are to run in next month's general elections in the Irish Republic, supporters said Friday. A woman imprisoned at Armagh is also to run.

The nine prisoners are to be nominated Tuesday by the Dublin-based National H-Block Committee, which made the announcement. The committee coordinates support in the republic for the hunger strikers, who seek political status for guerrilla prisoners.

Kieran Doherty, Joe McDonnell and Martin Hurson will run in the electoral districts of Cavan-Monaghan, Sligo-Leitrim and Longford-Westmeath, respectively. All three belong to the IRA. Mr. Hurson joined the hunger strike Friday, replacing Brendan McLoughlin, who gave up a 14-day-old fast Wednesday after doctors said he might die because of a bleeding ulcer.

The fourth hunger striker, 25-year-old Kevin Lynch, of the Irish National Liberation Army, will run in Waterford, the committee said.

Among the other prisoners to be nominated is Tony O'Hara, brother of Patsy O'Hara, one of four Republican guerrillas who have fasted to death at the Maze since the protest began March 1. The others were Bobby Sands, Francis Hughes and Raymond McCreesh.

A spokesman for the Dublin H-Block Committee — which takes its name from H-shaped buildings at the Maze — said the decision to put forward the prisoners as candidates in the election "ensures the maximum support around the single issue of the H-blocks."

Mr. Sands died less than a month after winning a seat in the British Parliament while behind bars. He won an election in the Fermanagh and South Tyrone district of Northern Ireland.

The prisoners are not expected to win the June 11 voting in the republic, but political observers in Dublin remarked that they might poll well in border areas.

Mr. McDonnell, who replaced

Mr. Sands in the death fast and has gone without food since May 9, was visited Friday by David Steel, leader of Britain's Liberal Party. Mr. Steel said he was unable to persuade him to give up the fast.

"I was interested to see if there was any room for maneuver, but I didn't see any," the politician said.

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Soybean Sales

U.S. soybean products totaling about \$4.5 billion in annual sales enter the EEC free of duty under a long-standing trade agreement and are one of the largest single export items to the EEC.

A Brussels-based diplomat explaining recently the potential importance of a move to tax soybeans, said it would trigger immediate transatlantic tensions. "Whenever the Europeans and the Americans start raising the soybean tax question, it spells trouble," he said.

He also said that the highly sensitive issue of taxing U.S. soybean exports to the EEC was brought up during his meetings with EEC officials. "We are concerned about the talk," he said.

**Policy Reform**

He stressed that he hoped the administration's approach would be considered by the EEC Commission and the 10 member countries as they move toward reforming their long-established farm policy.

He indicated that in the absence of an agreement the administration might retaliate. He gave no details.

"Our initial approach is to establish contacts to make sure [the Europeans] know where we stand, but we are not prepared to say what actions we are prepared to take," he said.

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# Qadhafi Aide Denies That Terrorists, as Defined by Libya, Get Government Support

By David B. Ottaway  
Washington Post Service

**GLI** — Charges by the administration that the U.S. government supports international terrorist organizations are said Maj. Abdel Salam Jalloud, number two figure in the government. But he indicated that the Libyan and U.S. governments might have different definitions of the word terrorist.

## Contingency Measures

Jalloud, who is Mouamer Qadhafi's right-hand man, said that defines terrorism as "any action which is not based on moral and which is not based on a negation." The Palestine Liberation Organization, which the States has long regarded as

terrorist, is considered "legitimate" by Libya, Maj. Jalloud said.

The issue of international terrorism has provoked a serious rift in U.S.-Libyan relations and was at the heart of a Reagan administration order calling for the closing of the Libyan Embassy, or "People's Bureau," in Washington this month.

**Technicians**

The shutdown of the embassy, described by Maj. Jalloud as a "temperamental reaction" of an "ignorant government," has also raised the question of whether there will be a halt in the flow of Libyan oil to the United States. The Reagan administration has recommended that U.S. oil compa-

nies with operations in Libya recall their personnel.

In a wide-ranging interview, Maj. Jalloud said that Libya has already taken the necessary measures to keep its oilfields running.

But Maj. Jalloud gave no indication whether the Libyan government had decided if it would act to cut off exports to the United States, an option that senior Libyan diplomat Ali Houmed had said would be considered.

## What Is Terrorism?

Returning to the subject of terrorism, Maj. Jalloud noted that circumstances often decide whether or not an organization is considered a terrorist. For example, he said that Robert Mugabe, prime minister of Zimbabwe, was called a "terrorist" in the Western media when he was leading guerrilla groups in their

struggle in what was then known as Rhodesia.

Libya, he said, fully supports the idea of an international conference to discuss collective measures to combat terrorism, as long as the meeting includes discussions on a definition of the word.

Maj. Jalloud said that Libya believed the United States indulged in forms of terrorism when it sent aircraft carriers to "frighten people," then wheat to starving people, or used the CIA to assassinate individuals.

The interview took place in his second floor office inside the People's Palace, the old residence of deposed King Idris in central Tripoli where Maj. Jalloud oversees the system of Revolutionary People's Committees which are re-

sponsible for running the economy as well as the government.

Maj. Jalloud denied that his government had anything to do with the attempted assassination of a Libyan citizen in Colorado last fall by a former American Green Beret soldier who was said by the FBI to have had ties with Libya. He said that even the U.S. government investigation into the incident "hasn't proven anything at all."

He said that Libya only acted against Libyan exiles when they "actually took action" against the revolution here and were cooperating with the Egyptian, Moroccan or Israeli intelligence services. He denied, however, that the Libyan government was responsible for

the violent deaths of at least eight Libyans living in Europe over the past year.

Maj. Jalloud confirmed that Libyan troops have begun a gradual withdrawal from Chad and said there was "no disagreement whatever" between Col. Qadhafi and Soviet leaders during Col. Qadhafi's recent visit to Moscow.

In addition, he said it was "absolutely untrue" that Libya had sent any troops to Lebanon during the current crisis there as the Israeli government has alleged. "There are no Libyan soldiers whatsoever in Lebanon or Syria," he said.

Concerning Chad, Maj. Jalloud said that Libya had "actually begun a gradual withdrawal" and would continue it "the more we

feel the Chad government is capable of taking care of security."

Libya's action in sending troops to Chad last November and Col. Qadhafi's call for unity between the two countries has raised considerable concern in the Sudan and Egypt, two close U.S. allies, about their own security.

Maj. Jalloud indicated that a complete Libyan pullout would probably take months rather than days or weeks but that whether it was a gradual or immediate withdrawal depended on the Chadian government. "We went on the request of the Chadian government and we will withdraw at the request of the Chadian government," he said.

Libya is not opposed to the replacement of Libyan forces by pan-African troops, as is being proposed by some of Chad's other neighbors, Maj. Jalloud said. But he said that this, too, was for the Chadian government to decide.

Maj. Jalloud scoffed at reports in the Western press of some discord between Col. Qadhafi and the Russians during the Libyan leader's visit to Moscow in April. Instead, Maj. Jalloud described the trip as "one of the most successful visits" so far.



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## Reagan Reported Set To Appoint Envoys

By Michael Getler  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has broken a string of appointments to ambassadorial posts with more than a few new names either decided by the White House or expected to be announced soon, according to administration sources.

Tuesday, the White House announced four new ambassadorial appointments, including the appointment of Maxwell M. Rabb, New York attorney who was set secretary in the Eisenhower administration, as ambassador to Japan.

Charles H. Price 2d, a candy company executive and chairman of the board of the American Bank Trust Co. of Kansas City, will be ambassador to Belgium. Mr. Price, a State Department career official, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Jane A. Coon, Deputy Director of the U.S. International Communications Agency Charles W. Ray 3d, will be ambassadors to Bangladesh andegal respectively.

Although it has not been announced publicly, sources say the White House has also chosen other officials for key diplomatic posts, including Ronald L. Spiers,

## Atlanta Killing

### f 27-Year-Old Linked to Others

The Associated Press

ATLANTA — The murder of a young black this year and a young white last year, probably committed by the same person, is either "very strong" or "well training" in self-defense, police officials say.

Four of the 14, which would account for half of the 28 slayings of blacks being investigated by local police task force, died of saturation, and several were midtown and near rivers.

Fulton County District Attorney Lewis Slaton said Thursday evidence led him to believe recent slaying of 27-year-old Emanuel Carter, the latest and best victim, was related to the 11 killings of 1981 as well as 1980 slayings.

Mr. Carter was asphyxiated, officials have said, adding Mr. Carter's strangulation may indicate the killer has perfected his technique and is not afraid to take larger victims. Five of the latest victims were over age 20. The other victims were children.

## J.S. Punishes Geneticist for Human Experiments

By Philip J. Hilts  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The California scientist who last year performed the first known genetic engineering experiments on human beings is being punished by the federal government for violating rules on biomedical research.

The National Institutes of Health, the U.S. agency that funds medical research, will impose the most severe penalties it has meted out to a researcher for violation of its sets of rules in gene experiments that Martin J. Cline carried out in Italy and Israel, an NIH official said Thursday.

The report said the work of Dr. Cline, who teaches at the University of California, Los Angeles, violated federal rules against instrumental research with humans and a federal ban on some research with artificially mixed genes, or recombination DNA.

The NIH will review all four grants that Dr. Cline has from it, totaling about \$600,000, to decide whether they should be terminated.

## Doctors Are Treating Brady for Pneumonia

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The White House press secretary, James S. Brady, shot during an assassination attempt on President Reagan, is being treated with an antibiotic for pneumonia in his left lung, a hospital spokesman said.

Dr. Dennis O'Leary said the viral-like pneumonia was discovered through X-rays Thursday when Mr. Brady's temperature started to rise. "Anytime you're dealing with a pneumonia, that's a serious infection," Dr. O'Leary said. But he added: "This kind of pneumonia is more like a pneumo-



The Associated Press

## Moscow Condemns Reagan Talks With Wife of Dissident

United Press International

MOSCOW — President Reagan's meeting with the wife of imprisoned Jewish dissident Anatoli B. Shcharansky is interference in the Soviet Union's internal affairs, Radio Moscow said Friday.

The quick, angry reaction of the state-controlled radio to Mr. Reagan's meeting Thursday with Avital Shcharansky was an indication of the Kremlin's surprise.

"The reception of that adventurous woman by the American president was tantamount to encouraging her activities and interfering with the Soviet Union's internal affairs," the broadcast said.

Mrs. Shcharansky said after the unexpected White House visit that Mr. Reagan had "expressed sympathy and concern and promised me he is going to work hard for my husband's release. He repeated this many times. He is very serious."

White House spokesman Larry Speakes said: "The president expressed deep sympathy for the persecuted Jewish and other religious communities in the Soviet Union, as well as for the plight of Mrs. Shcharansky's husband, and promised to do all in his power to help alleviate the situation."

## U.S. Coal Talks Produce Tentative Pact

By Warren Brown  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United Mine Workers and the Bituminous Coal Operators Association reached a tentative agreement early Friday that could end a national miners' strike. The strike entered its 64th day Friday.

"We finally made it," said UMW President Sam Church Jr., as he emerged at 1 a.m. from talks with BCOA negotiators that had been going off-and-on since 9:30 a.m. Thursday.

"We have a contract. It's better than the last contract," Mr. Church said.

He was referring not to the union's three-year contract that expired March 27, precipitating a strike in the Midwest, according to DOE.

The miners rejected the last proposed pact largely because they believed it undermined union security in BCOA mines and jeopardized their jobs. The BCOA represents 130 soft coal producers.

Although domestic coal production has been cut in half, electric utilities nationally had consumed only 5.1 percent of the 174.8 million tons of coal they had stockpiled above ground since March 27, according to figures provided by the Department of Energy.

In the East, most immediately affected by the strike, electric companies had used 10.8 percent of their available coal, compared to 8.2 percent used by power companies in the Midwest, according to DOE.

The miners rejected the last proposed pact largely because they believed it undermined union security in BCOA mines and jeopardized their jobs.

Less than three hours after Mr. Church announced the latest accord Friday the UMW bargaining council unanimously approved it by a 36-2 vote.

Union spokesman Eldon Callen later said the two who had voted against the contract went to Mr. Church and asked that their ballots be changed, making it unanimous.

Even though the original 36-2 margin was much greater than the 21-14 vote by which the policy-making body sent an earlier contract to the field.

The new settlement now goes to rank-and-file miners for a vote within 10 days.

## More Women Than Men in U.S. Colleges

The Associated Press

EDMOND, Okla. — And further human research by him will have to have special NIH approval, as will any further recombinant DNA research he wants to do.

**Irresponsible** Colleagues called Dr. Cline's experiments "totally irresponsible," "wrong" and "one of the most flagrant abuses in our memory" when the work was revealed last fall. Dr. Cline responded that he was trying to advance the treatment of a widespread, painful and fatal disease, and that no harm was done to the two women patients.

The July experiments were an attempt to cure a fatal blood disease called beta thalassemia in a 21-year-old patient in Israel and a 16-year-old in Italy. Beta thalassemia prevents bone marrow from making normal red blood cells because a gene that triggers the manufacture of the cells is defective.

The report said the work of Dr. Cline injected artificially altered bone marrow cells into the women in the hope that the cells would multiply, crowd out defective cells and make normal blood. According to the latest report, the process has not yet produced healthy blood cells and the women continue to need repeated blood transfusions to survive.

### UCLA Measures

"My examination of the report leads me inexorably to agreement with the conclusion that Dr. Cline has violated both the letter and the spirit of proper safeguards to biomedical research," said Donald S. Fredrickson, director of the NIH.

Dr. Cline could not be reached for comment. Before the NIH sanctions were announced, UCLA had asked him to resign as head of its division of hematology and oncology and from the leadership of the National Institutes of Health.

Dr. Cline refused an application from Dr. Cline to perform such experiments, arguing that

Sen. Dole and Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan in hopes of narrowing the differences.

Rep. Dan Rostenkowski and Sen. Dole, who both reported major progress toward agreement on a three-year tax cut and across-the-board tax rate reductions in a compromise proposal.

Rep. Dan Rostenkowski, the Illinois Democrat who heads the committee, announced that the panel's 23 Democrats came to their decision in a two-hour caucus Thursday. The compromise has been endorsed by Sen. Robert J. Dole, the Kansas Republican who is chairman of the Senate Finance Committee.

"I do believe the consensus was that across-the-board rate cuts will not do enough for the working people of America," Rep. Rostenkowski said following the caucus. "A multiyear tax cut will not be acceptable, at least at this time."

Rep. Rostenkowski's announcement dampened rising hopes that he and Sen. Dole would be able to work out an early agreement on a tax-cut bill that would get bipartisan backing in House and Senate.

### Showdown Likely

As a result, it appeared likely that there would be another showdown in the House between a Reagan bill, perhaps supported by conservative Democrats, and a rival measure backed by the House Democratic leadership and the Democratic majority on Ways and Means.

White House reaction to the Democratic caucus was a reaffirmation of President Reagan's belief that across-the-board, multi-year tax cuts are just as essential to economic recovery as are his record spending cuts.

The president remains hopeful that a bipartisan coalition can be built in Congress to give the American people the tax cuts that they clearly need, want and deserve," deputy press secretary Larry Speakes said.

UCLA had refused an application from Dr. Cline to perform such experiments, arguing that

and to give tax breaks for personal savings accounts.

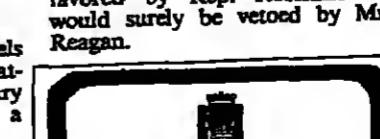
The major difference from Mr. Reagan's tax plan is that the president proposed a 10-percent tax reduction starting July 1, but did not recommend the additional targeted cuts.

While Sen. Dole said he thought that the White House would accept the compromise plan, the Democrats on Ways and Means clearly thought that it was closer to Mr. Reagan's proposal than to an alternative offered by Rep. Rostenkowski April 9.

His measure would have targeted the tax reductions so that the biggest benefits would go to taxpayers in the \$15,000-\$30,000 range. The committee chairman has complained that Mr. Reagan's proposed tax cut would provide excessive tax savings for the well-to-do and not enough for middle-income groups.

"If we go across the board," Rep. Rostenkowski said Thursday, "the people in the \$20,000-\$30,000 bracket would be ignored."

The House minority Leader, Illinois Republican Robert H. Michel, said the one-year, tax-cut bill favored by Rep. Rostenkowski would surely be vetoed by Mr. Reagan.



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# I Is Said to Be Contacting Campuses to Check Up on Chinese Students and Scholars

Jay Mathews

*Washington Post Service*  
GELES — FBI agents quietly contacting off-American universities and visiting scholars in China, apparently to intelligence information for possible defection.

Telephone calls and visits to part of an effort to the enormous growth in of Chinese scholars — now about 5,100 campuses. Officials at California, Stanford, the University of San Diego Berlin College in Ohio had been contacted by

scholars did not want to because they feared action from the Chinese university colleagues, apparently FBI presence on several said they feared of specific FBI contacts and relationships between Americans and visiting Chinese would feed upon exchanges which have been going between the two

Goldman, a history professor at Boston University who does research at Harvard, said she was visited at her office in Harvard's East Asian research center about a year ago by an agent from the FBI's Boston office.

## Agent Spoke Chinese

"There was a Chinese delegation visiting universities in the area at that time. He asked me if I knew anything about them and I said I didn't. Then we just talked about China," she said. Prof. Goldman said the agent spoke Chinese and had previously attended one of her lectures.

A Stanford professor, contacted in China, said, "You get routine phone calls from people who would like to drop by to see if anything interesting is going on."

He said agents never specified what they were looking for, but he assumed they were interested in subversive activity. He always told them he knew of nothing to discuss and that would end the conversations, he said.

He was most recently contacted by the FBI last fall, as was an official at Oberlin. The bureau contacted an official at San Diego early this year.

The FBI contacts appear to be scattered and as much concerned

with developing a relationship with the person contacted as with gathering information. The campus officials said agents asked for general information on visiting Chinese scholars and students, and in only one case suggested a reason for the contact — to anticipate any defections.

A State Department official familiar with U.S.-Chinese relations said such FBI checks are "standard operating procedure." Prof. Goldman, whose husband is an expert on the Soviet Union, said she knew of similar FBI checks on visiting Soviet scholars.

A professor at one Washington-area campus said it was the local landlord for a visiting Chinese scholar was questioned by the FBI. The professor asked that her university not be identified because the scholar had told her of the incident in confidence.

A teacher at Wisconsin interviewed by an FBI agent in mid-1979 said she was asked if it was not "a little dangerous to have so many Chinese Communists on campus?" The teacher, of Chinese descent, said she told the agent, "What do you think the Chinese are? Even a Communist is not a monster, he is a person."

The university officials contact-

ed by the FBI said they had answered what they considered to be general questions about their Chinese scholars and students.

## Similar Requests

An official at the University of Southern California said it was his impression that universities have occasionally received similar requests for such information about visiting scholars from the Soviet Union and other Socialist countries, but Chinese scholars currently outnumber those from other Communist nations or U.S. cam-

pions, such as the defection of a Chinese interpreter in San Francisco last year or the marriage of a visiting Chinese dancer to an American recently that resulted in what appeared to be the temporary de-

tention of the dancer at the Chinese Consulate in Houston.

Bureau Refuses Comment

Wiley Thompson, an FBI spokesman in Washington, said the bureau could not comment.

"Normally, when it comes to foreign counterintelligence activities, we would not be in a position to discuss our program," he said.

Carl Jacobson, administrator

of Chinese students at Oberlin College, said he was telephoned in September by an agent from the FBI's Cleveland office. "It was very brief, sort of a glancing blow," he said.

They wanted to know how many we had, where they came from, what they studied. They seemed to be trying to figure if I was a good contact or not. They ended by asking if they could call again. He said they could, but he has not been contacted since.

Calls to other universities with large Chinese student populations, such as Michigan, Berkeley and Columbia, failed to locate any official who had been contacted by the FBI "although that doesn't mean there haven't been any," said Columbia University law Prof. Randle Edwards.

Campus officials said they had also been in contact with State Department officials about government restraints on Chinese research and security-related areas, such as high technology computers.

About half of the Chinese at U.S. universities are part of official

exchanges. Most of them are older scientists doing short-term research of one or two years. They are thought less likely to remain in the United States because almost all have wives in China.

The others are students whose funding comes not from the government but from U.S. relatives and friends. They are younger and usually expect to stay longer. University officials say they know of none whose visas have expired yet, but expect some to try to relocate permanently in the United States, a step some Chinese officials have tried to discourage.

One prominent official of the Chinese Consulate in San Francisco visited a California campus and addressed all Chinese studying there at a meeting closed to non-Chinese. He warned them against romantic entanglements with non-Chinese, and against attending X-rated movies.

## Sun Yat-sen's Widow, Soong Ching-ling, Dead at 90

Michael Weisskopf

*Associated Press*  
— Soong Ching-ling, widow of modern China's father, Sun Yat-sen, and historical figure who died near the center of China for the last 65 years, died Friday. She had leukemia and heart disease.

Soong, whose marriage to Sun lasted political influence in Communist China even though she was never allowed to be party until she was granted membership on her deathbed, was a high government post recently. She was vice president of the Chinese People's

League 50 years ago, as her illness became grave, she was named vice-chairwoman of the People's Congress of China, the highest

state post, which has been vacant since 1966.

Despite her high political ranking, Miss Soong derived much of her influence from her extraordinary background. It was highlighted by marriage in 1914 to Sun, who founded Republican China in 1911 after the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty.

## Famous Family

She was one of the famous Soong sisters whose husbands shaped the course of modern Chinese history. Her younger sister, Soong Mei-ling, married Chiang Kai-shek, while her older sister married the prominent financier and Nationalist Chinese politician H.H. Kung. Their brother, T.V. Soong, was a foreign minister in the Nationalist government before the Communist victory in 1949 and was once reputed to be the richest man in the world.

Soong Ching-ling's political leanings were more leftist than those of her sisters. After Sun's death in 1925 she openly sided with the left wing of the Kuomintang (Nationalist) Party, which her husband had founded, and later backed the Communist government.

Miss Soong's funeral is likely to be the most elaborate state occasion since the death of Mao in 1976. China may use the opportunity to make fresh peace overtures by inviting Taiwanese leaders, diplomats believe.

Miss Soong was born to a wealthy Christian family in Shanghai, the second daughter of Charles Jones Soong, a U.S.-educated businessman. Like the children of many rich families in China at the time, she was sent to the United States to study and was graduated from Wesleyan College for Women in Macon, Ga.

After receiving her degree she headed back to China, stopping in Tokyo where she met Sun, who was 25 years her senior and already married. She offered her help to him and they were married two years later.

Acting as Sun's secretary, she became deeply involved in his revolutionary activities and served as his English-language translator. In 1923, she participated in negotiations with the Soviet revolutionary official Michael Borodin that led to reorganization of the Kuomintang and a united front with the Communist Party.

Opposed Chiang  
Returning to Shanghai after her husband's death, she became active in the student movement and began verbally attacking the right wing of the Kuomintang, led by her brother-in-law Chiang Kai-shek, who was fighting the leftists for control of the party.

Capitalizing on her prestige as Sun's widow, she was the only leftist Kuomintang figure at the time who dared to oppose Chiang, criticizing him for first wanting to suppress the Communists in China before turning his army against Japanese troops that invaded the country in 1931.

While holding official posts of the Kuomintang after the war, she supported the Communists for a coalition government and urged the United States to stop aiding Chiang's army, maintaining that military assistance contributed to civil war in China.

After the People's Republic of China was officially inaugurated by Mao on Oct. 1, 1949, she was chosen as one of three non-Communist vice chairmen of the Central People's Government Council, the highest state body at the time, which passed almost all the important statutes in Communist China during the early years of the government.

Kremlin Answers Eisenhower  
U.S. Wishes France Well in Task Ahead

Held Favorable To A Test Talk  
Statement Issued by White House; Pastor Asks Guidance for French

Discontent Shown by Insurgents  
But Salan Will Act With Discipline

To Submit Reforms To People Would Base Plans On Democracy

By Frank Kelley

Our Column in Sunday was based on the following statement made by President Gerald R. Ford in his speech to the National Press Club:

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## Andy Lou Williams, Jazz Musician, Dies

*Associated Press*  
— Andy Lou Williams, 71, a jazz pianist and composer, died Thursday of cancer.

Williams had been artist-in-residence at Duke University

in Atlanta, where he lived all the eras of jazz and the music of each.

Because a professional, by choice, and toured widely in the摇摆乐 Syncopators band composed by John Williams, he became her husband.

She was one of the few musicians of the swing era to complete a successful transition to the bebop style of the 1940s and 1950s.

From 1954 to 1957, Miss Williams dropped out of the music world and joined the Catholic Church. She was coaxed back by Dizzy Gillespie and performed with his band at the 1957 Newport Festival.

She was one of the few musicians of the swing era to complete a successful transition to the bebop style of the 1940s and 1950s.

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She was one of

## **NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 29**

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

## Arts Travel Leisure

# A Visit to Althorp, Lady Di's Home

by Isabel Bass

**A**LTHORP, England — For those who want to participate in the royal wedding this summer, the way to get closest to the royal family may not be to line up on Fleet Street to watch the procession but to spend a day here in the country at Althorp Hall, the Spencer's family seat, where Lady Di once lived.

Althorp has shot to the top of the stately home parade since Prince Charles' engagement — much to the delight and consternation of his future in-laws, the Earl and Countess Spencer.

On one recent Sunday, a record 800 tourists flocked here to rub shoulders with England's second family, to stare at the room where Prince Charles sleeps when he stays here, to peer at the tiny tea cakes made in porcelain that Lady Diana played with as a child.

"Running a 100-room house is a nightmare at the best of times," says Lady Spencer, who keeps things in order with a skeleton staff. "We're used to having 2,000 regular customers every autumn for wine tastings and shopping for Christmas gifts from our shop. But we're terrified of tourist coaches. We don't have the parking facilities. With all these people coming through, we had to close an upstairs room for fear the ceiling would come down."

Althorp's new-found appeal has also forced the Spencers to change their phone number, close the banquet hall and library so tour can move along faster, bring in more guides, order quantities of homemade cakes and scones for the tea room, enlist locals to help with security and field vociferous allegations they are "cash-ing in" on the royal wedding.

Lady Spencer was so outraged by these allegations that she took the unprecedented step of giving a long interview to a British tabloid

to "set the record straight," denying that she was Lady Di's "wicked stepmother."

Cynics may still wonder, but the wear and tear on Althorp may end up costing the Spencers more than the price of admission to tourists pay. It takes a lot of 10p postcards and £1 tours to cover repairs on the fabrics and reholstering of antique French chairs.

The best time to tour Althorp, just outside the town of Northampton, is on Sunday afternoon, when the earl, a big genial man, is often to be found with a smile and cheery greeting at the door of the elegant Palladian stable-block.

The earl has opened a wine shop to give male tourists something to do while their wives look at jewelry in the gift shop — and because "Johnny knows so much about wine," as Lady Spencer points out. The selection begins with red and white *vin de table* costing £2.35, bottled in France under an Althorp label, and continues through vintage port from the earl's own cellar to 1880 vintage Madeira for £7.25 that comes with authentic Althorp dust.

Lady Spencer charms the gawking crowds as she presides over her gift shop in a way that would make her mother, romantic authoress Barbara Cartland, proud. The Hollywood version of a mature English rose, Lady Spencer cannily directs attention from herself to the sea of glittering costume jewelry on display.

"It's just like the ones they sell at Harry Winston," she enthuses to one potential customer as she points out a £75 fake emerald and multi-rhinestone necklace. "It's only just come in and it will go out very quickly."

A busboy buys the necklace for his wife.

The shop was started five years ago on a £500 budget, but today the jewelry alone is worth an estimated £25,000. There is also a spread of porcelain, pottery, glass and silver plate. "I love it all," sighs the countess, tenderly arranging pea-green velvet-lined ring boxes

Photo courtesy of the British Tourist Authority, man of Lord Spencer



Althorp Hall, the stately home where Lady Di grew up, with (inset) the Earl and Lady Spencer, showing jewelry.

in neat semicircles and adding, almost to herself, "We must keep things tidy."

After this kindly welcome, visitors pass through the stable courtyard and gardens to the house, where they are whisked through drawing rooms, bedrooms and galleries.

Architecturally, Althorp is a delight. Built

about 1573 on land John Spencer bought in

1508, the Tudor house with two wings was en-

larged in 1666 and extensively remodeled by

Henry Holland in 1787-91 — giving it its pre-

sent late Georgian appearance. It is impressive

yet comfortable, an elegant chimney-potted

mansion that blends into the 5,000 acres of

farmland belonging to the family and partly

farmed by the earl himself.

The tour begins in a huge high-ceilinged en-

try hall filled with Roman statues in black

marble and several large canvases of hunting

parties by John Wootton. Buckingham Palace has nothing on Althorp's two ground-floor drawing rooms. But the upstairs rooms have

more of a feel of the English-at-home, with Cosmopolitan magazine and dried flower ar-

rangements placed on Chippendale tables.

One stunning bedroom is entirely decorated

in patchwork of silk and velvet designed and

handsewn by a Countess Spencer in the 19th

century. The same motif, reminiscent of a Pi-

casso harlequin costume, is picked up through-

out the room in the canopy and spread on the

four-poster, the table cloth and an unusual

dressing-table china set.

The room where Prince Charles has stayed

featuring a large painting of Henry VIII and

Mary Tudor, a wall plaque commemorating a

visit by William III in October 1695 — and

bedside books by John Le Carre and Barbara

Cartland.

The 115-foot picture gallery, where members

of the household took their exercise on wet

days in Elizabethan times, is now lined with

Peter Lelys, Van Dycks and portraits of beauti-

ties in the court of Charles II. There are also

Reynolds and Gainsboroughs in the vast —

and important — Althorp art collection.

The house has always been occupied by the

family. Perhaps its most impressive feature is a

huge inner courtyard (now covered) with an

immense staircase, van fireplace and interior

galleries ceremonially lined with portraits of

ancestors from Althorp's vast collection.

Lady Spencer, who is up there with them

but dressed in a modern magenta evening

dress, took it upon herself to rearrange the

contents of this massive house when she mar-

ried the earl five years ago.

They included a complete set of furniture,

china and crystal chandeliers from Dublin

Castle, carved wooden banquet chairs from the

Spencer House overlooking Green Park in

London (since sold) and 475 years of accumulated

Althorp art, furniture and treasures.

Lady Spencer took down the ropes and plastic

coverings put up by her late father-in-law,

the seventh Earl Spencer, and opened the place

to the public — an arrangement that reported

did not go down well with her stepchildren.

She spent through 50-odd books to write the

guide to the house, which also includes a brief

history of the family, long stiff with royal con-

nections.

Life still goes on at Althorp, even if it is now

a mecca for royal pilgrims. There are private

hunts in winter, cricket matches in summer,

parties in the drawing rooms, concerts in the inner

court yard. Four-course champagne

lunches at £20.25 for private visitors have been

held for four years.

Then there is a parade of relatives and chil-

dren — the countess has four from a previous

marriage, and the earl another four, including

Lady Diana.

For those who want to linger, a renovated

19th-century, three-bedroom sandstone house

on the estate called Foresters Cottage is avail-

able to rent by the week. It comes with wash-

ing machine, fireplace and logs, electric cooker

— and a chance to walk the vast park where

Althorp deer and cattle play. Bring your own

linens and towels. The cost ranges from £50 to

£80 a week.

"Our policy," says the countess, whom the

press once dubbed "the wicked stepmother,"

"is that people should come and have a won-

derful time." The tidal waves of people aiming

Althorp way seem to agree.

For information about renting Foresters Cott-

age, write the Estate office, Althorp, Northamp-

ton; tel: (060-125)-209.

## Chinese Dragon Boats to Race Across Hong Kong Harbor

by Harry Rolnick

**H**ONG KONG — With the thumping of giant drums and the roar of up to 70 oarsmen, the Chinese Dragon Boat Festival (Wu Yuch Chieh) begins next Saturday, June 6, the auspicious Fifth Day of the Fifth Moon, as (in theory) it has taken place for more than 2,000 years.

The colorful boats, up to 50 feet long, sport a carved dragon head at the bow and a dragon tail at the stern. More than 70 teams, representing virtually every fisherman's society, some villages, factories, clans from the "old country" and European sports organizations, compete off dozens of beaches. Unlike other Chinese festivals, this has nothing of the inner "family celebration." The Dragon Boat Festival is made for the entire community.

The big prize comes on June 14, when the

winner of the June 6 races represents Hong Kong in competition with teams from Singapore, Macao, Hawaii, Nagasaki, Japan, Penang, Malaysia, and Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea. The races themselves are no faster than a horse race — last year's winner made 700 meters in 2 minutes 40.6 seconds. But the thrashing, the noise and the color — as spectators on land and sea urge on their teams — makes this Chinese holiday one of the most colorful.

The origin of the dragon boat races is both spiritual and political. Spiritually, the boats were meant to pacify Tin Hau, the fishermen's Queen of Heaven; the races probably represented the fighting of two dragons in heaven. In Chinese myth, the dragon is not the gruesome monster of the medieval West, but as one Japanese writer described it, "the genius of strength and goodness... the spirit of change, therefore of life itself." It is also the controller of the waters and the dispenser of rain.

Whether or not the legend is true, Chu Yuan was indeed a remarkable man, a brilliant poet whose poems are still read today. Historically, he lost his job as minister of Chu much earlier than the legend has it and became a recluse and collector of folk material. Like a Woody Guthrie, Bob Dylan or William Blake, he roamed about the countryside of Hunan and Szechuan collecting folktales and folk music — often adding his own alchemy of ghosts, fairies and mythical kingdoms that be imagined walking along the shore.

Once, about 50 years after his death, as the Hunan villagers were throwing rice cakes into the water to honor him, the ghost of Chu Yuan appeared and chastised their gifts. He said that a sea monster was intercepting them, and the sacrifices were to be wrapped in pointed leaves, resembling demon-dispelling swords.

Now the lad of the day is a cross between Captain Blood, Werther and the Marquis de Sade; his moll (Flanders) combines the qualities of the Scarlet Empress, Anna Karenina and Little Orphan Annie. The look is genteel and refined, but overdone to the point of perversion. This is the 18th century all right, but not Gainsborough's vision, rather Errol Flynn's Hollywood version, all stilted grace and histrionic attitudes.

Gone — almost — are the punks, those fierce, fallen angels of a bored, desperate generation: the spiky-haired kids with dog-collars and leather straps and the bondage urchins with ankles chained, tongue-tied, who pogged, grunted and spat at the Sex Pistols. The clothes are purchased in charity sales or borrowed from theatrical wardrobes. Many make their own clothes, though shops are beginning to cater to them. The first one to go Punk was none other than the legendary ultra-punk "Seditionaries," now called the World's End (where it's located). It is run by Malcolm McLaren, the former manager of the Sex Pistols who now manages Adam and the Ants, and the designer Vivienne Westwood, who formulated the punk look into its most acceptable (and commercial) avant-garde expression.

The shop has been transformed into some kind of storm-ridden frigate with the floor tilted one way and the walls another. Precariously leaning at a 45-degree angle, a center pillar supports a huge round clock with its hands swiveling by a counterclockwise direction.

Clanking rhinestones, Beau Brummell and Lady Bountiful with painted beauty spots and rice powder pallor peer through lace manillas as they lounge about and pull the clothes off the hangers. The latest hit from the Spandau Ballet accompanies their theatrical effusions in the background.

Groups such as Adam and the Ants and

He also gave a recipe for these special cakes, which were to consist of glutinous rice, beans, pork, lotus seeds and yolk of salted egg, each portion to be wrapped in five leaves, then boiled (or steamed) for four hours. Even more important, each cake should be tied with five thin silk threads of five mystical colors (red, yellow, blue, black and white).

The cakes are still eaten today (without the colored threads), though apart from the original unveiling of the boats, little attention is paid to the mystical aspect of the ceremony. About a month before the races, the boats are taken out of their covers and sailed toward a temple of Tin Hau dedicated to the Goddess of the Sea (there's one on every island).

The eyes of the dragon are symbolically dotted, to bring it to life. Then the organizations practice until the big day. Originally, the boats were up to 150 feet long, with 5½-foot beams and a depth of 2½ feet, giving very little freeboard. Today, they are a more streamlined 36 feet long and about 5 feet wide, leaving room for 25 crowded but happy rowers, with a steersman, a team leader and, perhaps most important, a drummer who sets the pace for the crewmen.

Much has changed. In the old days, no woman would dare come near the races; now women can have their own teams. The symbolic spare man on the boat — the one who looked for the corpse of Chu Yuan — has long been disposed of. As have the great feast at the finish and the prayers in the Tin Hau temples. Instead, local industries and the Hong Kong government award the prizes and honors.

The Dragon Boat Festival begins on June 6, with the local races, and concludes on June 14, with the international competition, from 10:30 a.m.-5 p.m. in Hong Kong harbor between Tamar and the Wanchai ferry

## Restaurant review

### Venetian Feasts From the Adriatic

by Patricia Wells

**V**ENICE — Once again, "the Venice season" has opened, with tourists and summer residents disembarking to find that the damp spring fog has lifted, the lagoon breezes are warming and the Rialto market is awash in a blaze of brilliant, vermilion-colored Adriatic crab, minestrone soups, feta green asparagus and tiny silverskin sardines.

Harry's Bar — that landmark watering hole on Calle Vallarosa just east of St. Mark's Square — just celebrated its 50th anniversary, and nothing much has changed. Everyone still heads straight for Harry's the moment he sets foot on land, to see and be seen, to swoon over the pasta and share a carafe of the light and fresh dry white Soave. Despite Harry's fame and success over the years, it remains an anomaly: an ultrafashionable restaurant that actually serves good food.

Ghirly's does, of course, have its detractors. One old customer put it: "The pasta at Harry's I don't care for too much. It is done in the New York Upper East Side northern Italian style, too soft and too much cream." Another complained: "You don't find Italian cuisine there; it's Harry's cuisine."

But go, and while you're celebrity-watching, sample the *scampi fritti salsa tartara*, tiny, prawn-sized Adriatic prawns, delicately fried and served with a tartar sauce so fresh and delicious that you realize how good this blend

of mayonnaise, pickles, capers and chives can be.

The *ravioli de magro* is, yes, soft and creamy, but it is also deliciously refined. The little pockets of fresh pasta are stuffed with a traditional mix of parmesan and spinach, then traditionally layered with whole leaves of fresh and pungent sage.

If you arrive at Harry's before the asparagus season fades, order the *risotto con asparagi*, tender, full-flavored grains of thick and stubby Italian rice, laced with thin slivers of fresh young asparagus.

Less successful but equally honest is the *scampi alla carbonara*: sauteed shrimp in a thin, tomato-based sauce, and the *filetto alla Carbonara*, Harry's famous nutty red and papery thin slices of raw beef, drizzled with a mayonnaise-based sauce boosted with Tabasco and Worcestershire mustard and beef stock.

The fresh zabaglione-flavored sponge cake is, like Venice and the Venetians, quite refined. It's worth the trip, even if you get stuck at a middle-table or, worse yet, upstairs, away from the action. Reservations are a must. Even Line-Wermuth can't get a table without one.

Dinner for two with a 20 percent service charge will easily run to 85,000 lire, or about \$25.

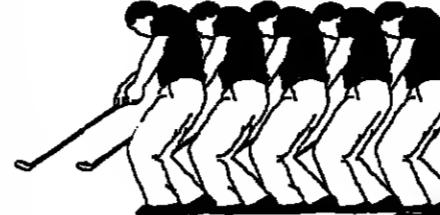
There's no "new" at Cucina di Stoccarda, a tiny high-five-table restaurant on a cobbled street near the Rialto bridge and just off Campo S. Bartolomeo. Rather, this neighborhood spot offers a small and honeyed repast that's fresh, light and good.



Venetian cuisine boasts crustaceans, scampi, tiny cuttlefish and soft-shell crabs.

## Leisure

### European Golf Clubs for Travelers



by J.J. Masse

**P**ARIS — More and more golf clubs in Europe are open to visiting golfers. What follows is a list of some of the best and most difficult courses in Austria, Belgium, Greece and Ireland, based on three criteria: aesthetics, golfing quality and condition. Courses in other European countries, Asia and North Africa will be listed next week.

AUSTRIA. Tyrol golf clubs, famous for their scenic landscape and hilly courses, include



Innsbruck-Ide's 18-hole course (tel: 5223-7165), the Kitzbuehel 9-hole course (tel: 5356-3007) and the Red Bull Golf 9-hole course (tel: 5356-3161), which has Austria's best golf school.

Built in 1934, the Achensee Golf Club's 9-hole course is the oldest and trickiest of all, with its sloping fairways, pine trees and fine views (tel: Pertisau 5245-5377). The Seefeld 18-hole championship course is both challenging and beautiful in a mountain setting with its two lakes (tel: 5212-3003).

The Tiroler Freundenverkehrsverbung (Bozner Platz 6, 6010 Innsbruck) offers a package deal, minimum one week stay, half pension, green fees, with possibility of playing at any of the Tyrol golf clubs, for 4,200-6,500 Austrian shillings.

One can always play safe with the delicate *fritto misto Adriatico*, the traditional *eggs à la veneziana* served with light and shimmering polenta or the *coniglio à l'arabbiata*, rabbit so tender you could eat it with a spoon, served with a tomato sauce flavored with cayenne, sausage and minced bacon. The fruity Tokay carafe wine goes down easily, as does the bill. Dinner for four will cost about 65,000 lire, or less than \$25.

Those who come will want to try the *scapoli alla Veneziana con polenta*, Venice's famous, eggplant-colored dish prepared with artichokes. The eggs are marinated in olive oil and garlic, simmered in white wine and then showered with the ink of the fish, turning the sauce a deep, purplish-black. It's an acquired taste but worth sampling.

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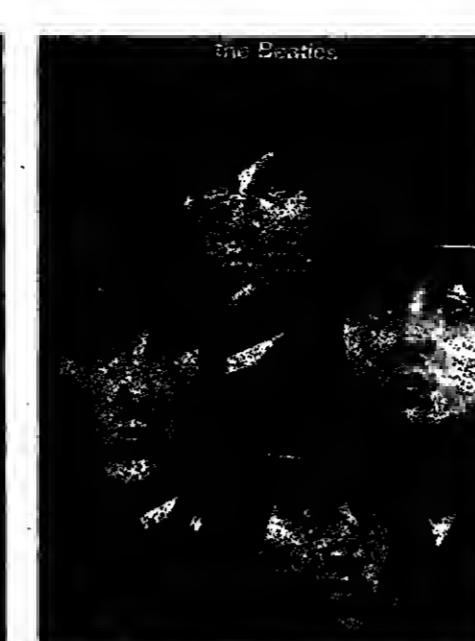
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## The art market

### Cidental, the Polish Poster Is Not



Swierzy's "Against Eye Pollution," 1972; Mlodzieniec's "Circus," 1974; Swierzy's "Beatles in tears," 1978.

by Helen Lion

**ONN** — Poland has long been an experimental field for poster art. This hybrid medium, synthesizing iconographic and typographic elements on a single sheet of paper, has become an art form in its own right and for more than 80 years.

Poland was among the first to give offshoots to the poster, both as historical and as a genre unto itself. Wilnosz the first poster museum in the world, collection of more than 30,000 items, Warsaw. Poster Biennale regularly draws from all over the world.

Today, hundreds of people have been invited to an exhibition of 100 Polish posters (to 31). As one of the organizers of the exhibition, Prof. Riemer-Juszka-Krystian of the School of Arts, complains: "Everybody who [has] seen [the posters] everybody sees it [as] generic [but] the generic character is clear. But how can we classify? Is it a publicity medium, advertising technique, a promotional instrument, an artistic manifestation or an optical

medium, the Polish poster is not. Each has a message that strikes home all the powerfully for being understated. The poster surprises the Westerner and offers a glimpse of life in Poland: whether a national airline, Chopin piano competition or another reminder of the Nazi era. Communist countries tend to promote

their own cultural productions, but the Poles, as the posters demonstrate, import a large number of Western plays and films.

The style, too, is varied — from Jugendstil and Social Realism to Surrealism, Minimalism and minimalism. From the late 1940s until it disappeared in 1956, Social Realism reigned supreme, as one sees in a poster for the European Boxing Championship in Warsaw in May 1953: An idealized, suntanned boxer wearing a smile, a white undershirt and boxing gloves gazes confidently toward future victories. My-

**'The Polish poster is not a style of painting. It is a way of life, a workshop of real dreams.'**

teriously, this poster was stolen in Bonn during the first leg of the exhibition's tour.

As early as 1898, when Poland was divided between Germany, Russia and the Austro-Hungarian Empire, Krakow's Arts and Crafts Museum had a poster show. As the museum director, Jan Włodziszewski, wrote then:

"Poster art is still young, but it is already clear that no other branch of decorative art offers better possibilities for livelier, more definitive and prestigious expression of the individual and national character than this art of the street."

In Poland, the poster is a favored child. In

the West, the development of the art has been influenced primarily by commercial motives, but Polish artists living under a Communist regime need not satisfy a firm or enterprise. Originality is at a premium. Polish poster designers are not anonymous; they are highly respected artists well paid by the state.

They are also very prolific. One artist, Walder Swierzy, has created more than a thousand different posters in his 30-year career.

Maciej Urbaniec's mustachioed Mona Lisa advertising a Shakespeare play, was so popular

that it ran to millions of copies.

Human is a constant feature. The earliest poster on view, for a steamship excursion in 1892, shows a man in Polish costume standing in a one-car rowboat waving his cap in salute to the steamship "Mauryce Fajans" — which is drawn on a smaller scale.

Polish poster art is also well-known abroad. At least three German theaters — in Goettingen, Münster and Essen — order their posters almost exclusively from Poland. Jan Lewitt produces posters for the London Times, Jan Lenica for the Beaubourg in Paris and the John F. Kennedy Center in Washington.

The exhibit, now at the Bildungs- und Verwaltungszentrum, Rathausplatz 2-6, in Bochum, was organized by the Bonn Wissenschaftszentrum in cooperation with the Berlin School of Arts and the National Museum of Warsaw. As Jan Zylinski, one of the Polish organizers of the traveling show, put it: "The Polish poster is not a style of painting. It is a way of life, a workshop of real dreams."

by Souren Melikian

**P**ARIS — Is the art market about to undergo a serious crisis? Last week in New York, after the first two days of Impressionist and Modern Master sales at Christie's on May 18 and 19, the press thought it had come — with little evidence to support it.

On May 20, Sotheby's New York board chairman John Marion made it loudly known that "the two-day art market depression is over." Later, Sotheby's said it was quite pleased with its overall 14 percent buy-in rate for the week — thanks to the \$2.2 million Renoir and the \$5.5 million Picasso self-portrait, among others. Neither the earlier pessimism nor the later cheerfulness seem to be justified.

It is true that the two failures that so dismayed reporters unfamiliar with the market were more like a joke than a tragedy. The first one on May 18 at Christie's affected Part I of the Saul P. Steinberg collection, dubbed with characteristic bombast "Important Modern Paintings."

Mr. Steinberg may be a brilliant financier (he made a pile in computer leasing and the insurance business), but when it comes to buying art, his know-how is less impressive. He bought mostly from two of New York's most expensive galleries over the last decade, apparently concerned with signatures rather than art.

His collection, of which 38 percent remained unsold, included one important painting, Max Beckmann's "Self Portrait in a White Cap," and that fetched a world record \$660,000. This is remarkable given the unflattering context in which it was sold. Jawlensky's "Elderly Jew," for instance, a realistic daub from the artist's early years, sold for \$40,700. The Rodin bronzes, all sold at only \$11,000 apiece, were 1973 casts done by the Musée Rodin in Paris — not the artist's work. And so on. The 38 percent buy-in rate was hardly a surprise.

On May 19, there were further failures equally devoid of significance at Christie's. A set of eight paintings by René Magritte, "Le Domaine Enchanté," is a potpourri of the painter's themes done late in his life, in 1953. This is a replay, not an original creation. It was drawn on a smaller scale.

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Renoir study (not sold) and detail of his \$2.2 million "Two Girls Reading," Van Gogh's "Mas aux Saintes-Maries."

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### A Closer Look at the New York Sales

bought in at \$1.7 million — about 50 percent more than what it is worth by common professional consent. That is no tragedy either.

A one-man collection of eight important Impressionists auctioned at Christie's immediately before is a different affair altogether. The pictures were all picked by a man who obviously has a good eye for painting. The Van Gogh landscape "Mas (Provencal Farmhouses) aux Saintes-Maries," rather small if attractive, was brilliantly sold at \$2,310,000. So was Degas' portrait of Manet, at \$2,420,000, a highly important work.

There were flops, but none to worry much about. The Renoir portrait, a study of a young woman, is a masterpiece but a small one. There was a genuine bid from a room at \$450,000. The owner wanted \$500,000. The Renoir was bought in at \$480,000 — just missing it by one bid. Exaggerated ambitions?

Maybe. The Monet landscape "La Seine à Rouen," illustrating his manner at the time when he was freeing himself from Boudin's influence but had not yet evolved his Impressionist palette full of sunshine, was bought at a very high price — \$750,000.

Such failures cannot be called disasters. Moreover, the unnamed seller, widely known to be Donald Judd, a U.S. financier who owns the French art monthly *Commissaires des Arts*, appears to have been the object of a hostile rumor campaign reportedly started by one of the world's leading dealers in old and modern masters. Finally, running an article signed by a British critic praising his own collection — unidentified — in *Commissaires des Arts* before the sale may not have been the best move.

The Christies' mixed ownership sale on May 19 was marginally more alarming. The failure of a Picasso still life was only to be expected. The work had been so extensively damaged and restored that on seeing it again Picasso is reported to have refused to sign it a second time. New York dealers anxious to settle scores with auction rooms, whose competition takes its toll on their business, made sure that the press got the fact out in print before the sale — and that took care of the Picasso.

Other failures were more ominous if much less spectacular. A very fine landscape by Monet in his pre-Impressionist manner

("Country Lane in Normandy") showing his strikingly original brushwork as early as 1868 failed to sell — it was knocked down at \$120,000. And a German landscape dated 1879 was cleared at \$82,500.

Paradoxically, Sotheby's more successful sales provide the clearest indications that troubled times may be ahead. A Degas portrait of a woman did not sell — it is delightful but restored. A great Symbolist pastel by Odilon Redon showing a woman standing in a semi-abstract landscape, was rather inexpensive at \$220,000. Failures also affected old masters — a drawing by Ingres was cheap at \$33,000 and a Jan Brueghel still life was bought in. It was negotiated at Sotheby's, which would not release the price.

To sum up, one is left with an impression of a sudden surge of vigilance and realism. And there lies the real danger. In some categories that include Impressionist and Modern art, prices have reached such enormous levels that just keeping them up is a problem. Once it is admitted that a Van Gogh or a Degas is worth \$2 million, that means that the price is virtually dependent on the whims of a handful of multimillionaires, not on rational market considerations.

When real masterpieces come up in succession, the atmosphere of excitement does the trick. But when too many duds are dumped on the block, the sensitive souls of buyers are awakened to the hard realities of life. They become aware that things don't just sell automatically because of the signature and begin to have misgivings about even the best. We have now reached that pass, and it will probably happen more and more often.

It could be verified at Drouot this week at a sale of old master drawings conducted on May 26 by Jacques Tzén in Paris. The two works of international interest sold badly. A marvelous drawing of a horseman about to bring down his sword from his rearing mount, in sepia wash, called a Jordais by the expert, it looks easier to me — made a mere 44,570 francs. It should have gone for at least 50 percent more. A riverside landscape in pencil with Van Goyen's monogram was cheap at \$34,670 francs.

Suddenly, the art game, like poker, is being played warily. Just watch it, mate.

### Galleries in London: King, Pattison

by Max Wykes-Joyce

**ONDON** — From time to time any gallery with pretensions to serious consideration as an art center throws up a poster, or a group of posters, to entice a public to come and look. It is a tactic that might reasonably be expected to succeed, that the creations of tiny talents, the works of a great master. Such a poster, however, is unlikely to attract a collector, or a visitor to the Tate Gallery, SW1, to June 14, but for the fact that it is on behalf of the many artists looking for a place to show genuinely significant work, that one of the best exhibition spaces should be given over to copious amounts from Mr. Rauschenberg's garage.

King with an unmistakably individual poster, a show of whose whose highly colorful and complex abstracts is to be seen to May 31 at the Bhowmick-Gallery, Commonwealth Institute, Kensington High Street, W8. Born in Paris, educated as a scientist in Canada, followed by postgraduate studies in Canada and design studies in England, and since 1975 living and working

in London, she is able to draw upon many disciplines and multifarious experiences to compose these eminently satisfying works.

Three major sculpture shows are currently to be seen in London. At the Hayward Gallery, South Bank, SE1, to June 14, is a large retrospective of the work of Philip King, professor of sculpture at the Royal College of Art. This is no academic show, however, but one of the liveliest compilations to have been seen in London for many a long year. Abstract rather than figurative, the sculptures, of plastic, aluminum, wood, painted or patinated metal, appeal to many whose inclination is to dislike or even deplore nonfigurative work.

The appeal is made by the sculptures evoking intensely emotional responses — "Genghis Khan" (1963) and "Shogun" (1980) for example, have a baroque majesty about them; "Tra-la-la" (1963) a confection of cone, spindle and corkscrew mounted atop one another, fairy rings; "Snake-Rise" (1979) made entirely of fortuitously shaped pieces of scrap steel wreaths and coils in a reptilian manner while in no way representing or simulating a snake.

King is, however, at his very best in his large pieces for architectural settings and public places. The finest of these is the most recent — "Clarin" (1981) in scarlet and black painted, polished steel, to which no description nor photograph can do real justice, and which is mounted on the open-air terrace of the gallery.

Another London first is that of Piero Brots (1920-1978) at the Locus Gallery, 116 Heath Street, Hampstead, NW3, to June 13. Well-known in his native Italy, he excels in the stylized human form, as becomes one brought up in Bergamo, and works equally well in marble and bronze. Especially fine in this first London show are "The Acrobat Family" (1973) a tower of three persons; a sequence of bronzes of an adolescent girl with a sugarloaf coiffure, in various poses — as ballerina, girl dressing, figure, gymnast and bairly; and "The Fall of Man" conceived in equestrian terms.

Another poster, a show of whose whose

works are strongly influenced by Japanese ukiyo-e prints, in terms of perspective, subject matter and the sense of moment.

The Japanese influence is even present in the elegant curve of a young woman's back and profile in "Deux Elegantes" (c. 1905) and later in the tenderness and vulnerability of the bathing nudes. One of the most memorable works (from a private Swiss collection) is "Palais de Glace à Paris" (1894), with a brilliant linear flow in the handling of a skater's red dress.

Bonnard's astonishing post-impressionist sensitivity to shade and light gradually emerged into his color-drenched pink, orange and violet southern landscapes. His dark southern interiors seem shuttled against a strong sun. The leaves that border the outdoor scenes evoke a shady, cool spot where the viewer can look out over the sun-filled land. The painter's presence is always strongly felt, which lends a feeling of intimacy, reminding us that both Bonnard and Vuillard were often referred to as *intimistes*.

There are also some surprising paintings, like the large "Women with parrot" (1910), depicting a very Tahitian group of women in a very southern French setting. One holds a macaw, the other sits behind her, waves, a pile of fruit and shells. This is one of the most concrete reminders of Gauguin's influence on Bonnard and his fellow *Nabis* (Prophets), a loose confederation of artists founded in 1890 that included Vuillard, Denis, Ranson and Sérusier.

The show hints at Bonnard's involvement in his times. There are views of Misia Sert, the wife of Thadée Natanson, with whom Bonnard collaborated on the Revue Blanche, and portraits of the dealer Ambroise Vollard, who commissioned Bonnard to do some of this century's most extraordinary book illustrations. It is a pity, however, that the exhibition does not give a fuller perspective of Bonnard's great abilities as a graphic artist. His first sale, a "France Champagne" poster, decided him to leave law and embark upon a painter's career, and from then his personal life and artistic development are documented in prints. Some drawings from the Ayrton collection give us the sense of his classical talents, beautifully revealed in his *affiches*.



Bonnard's "Nude with Flacon," 1909.

But one misses the prints themselves. They form an invaluable counterpart to Bonnard's painted oeuvre, in the fusing of color and line and the way he uses them to capture atmosphere and light. Moreover, the parallels with ukiyo-e that filter into the paintings are immediate. The two lithographic posters for Vollard at the show's entrance give us nothing more than a taste; more prints would have rounded out this otherwise tantalizing retrospective of the great French artist's work.

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## BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

### *In Steel See Substantial Drop in Profits*

Nippon Steel expects to suffer a substantial decrease in profits this year compared with last year, a spokesman for the Japanese said. It is difficult to provide any definite profit or loss but said slow steel demand at home and abroad and a rise in raw material and fuel costs will trim profits.

A Steel earlier reported a 32.8 percent drop in after tax profits ended March 31.

### *Motors Predicts 7% Profit Slide*

Nissan Motors expects an after-tax profit for the year ended March 31 to fall 7 percent to about 80 billion yen (\$360 million) from last year, a company spokesman said Friday.

Sales for the same period are expected to rise 6 percent to 3.2 million, despite clouded export prospects, the spokesman said. He gave no export forecast. The smaller profit forecast emerged as anticipated increase in corporate tax burdens, he said.

### *Corp. Proposes Reorganization Plan*

NEW YORK — The Advent Corp., maker of television projection sets, which has been operating under Chapter 11 of the Federal Bankruptcy Court since March, said that it had filed a proposed plan of reorganization with the U.S. Bankruptcy Court.

The proposal provides for creditors with claims greater than \$1,000 to receive 40 percent of their claims. All other unsecured creditors would receive 20 percent of their claims. The plan is subject to approval by the courts and Advent stockholders.

It is noted that the investors who agreed to finance the proposal to furnish up to \$2.6 million to enable the company to pay its creditors and bankruptcy expenses. Of the total, some 90 cents a share would be applied by the group to buy the company's common

shares.

### *Third World Won Test of Will in IMF*

By Hobart Rowen  
*Washington Post Service*

DON — The British and delegations have returned from last week's Gabon meeting of the International Monetary Fund with considerable weariness, humbled by the nations with a big assist from Managing Director Jacques de Larosiere.

For the past year to improve the image of the IMF among World countries, Mr. de Larosiere was successfully blocked in his efforts to install British Chancellor of the Exchequer Geoffrey as the chairman of the IMF Interim Committee.

A reporter was not present at above sessions, but sources report that the poor nations denied Canadian Finance Minister Marc Lalonde to try for chairman, and with the support of some lobbying by Mr. de Larosiere, they were successful.

poor nations within the group became increasingly divided at what they consider the patrician attitudes of both United States and Britain.

More generous aid, and aid to Canada as their championing the industrial powers.

India has been much more active in seeking solutions for South problems. Sources say Canadians, hosts for the economic summit in Ottawa, themselves miffed at President Carter's insistence that East-West be given priority on that far-over North-South problem.

By Peter Behr  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — Chrysler overcame a mini-crisis at Gabon over election of an IMF interim committee chairman was precipitated by the defeat of Valery Giscard d'Estaing for the French presidency by Socialist Francois Mitterrand. That also swept out of office Mitterrand, French minister of finance, who was the Interim committee chairman.

Under IMF rules, the Interim committee chairman must be a finance minister — and there is no automatic transfer of that to a departing minister's successor. U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan asked Sir Geoffrey to be the candidate — a token

### *Cities Linked Credit Card and in U.S.*

Los Angeles, New York and San Francisco are investigating a series of cases in which the names of famous persons were used for allegedly bogus purchases to obtain cash from credit card companies.

Investigators believe names and card numbers were obtained by shopping store trash for carbon paper used in credit card slips. They said the next step would be to obtain plastic and financing equipment to make up new cards using the real names of numbers.

Nevertheless, Chrysler's success in April and May should provide enough momentum to put the second quarter in the black, or close to it, Mr. Iacocca said. The financial operating plan approved by the government's Chrysler Loan Board estimates a \$34 million second-quarter loss.

"We'll do better than that. For us it's a big turning point," said Mr. Iacocca.

Chrysler lost \$205 million in 1978, \$1.1 billion in 1979, \$1.7 billion last year and \$298 million in the January-March quarter of this year.

They don't stand a chance of their economic program working unless they get a rate we can live with," he said.

Chrysler Dealers

When the prime interest rates reached 20 percent last week, Chrysler's dealers stopped in their tracks, recalling what high interest rates had done to sales twice before, he said.

"Our dealers — at the worst time in our lives — just cut all of their orders in half. So I have 100,000 cars, and they only ordered 50,000 and they say, 'We got burned twice. Take it at 50 and get lost.'

In all three cities, police said, the operators set up jewelry stores and opened commercial bank accounts. "They would then submit gift card vouchers on the non-existent purchases to the banks, who would then advance funds in the amount of the deposited credit slips," said Russell Melzer of Los Angeles Police Department.

In San Diego, for example, bank officials became suspicious when Bachar of Israel tried to cash a \$500 check. While checking the account, a bank employee noticed at the credit card slips showed a purchase of two rings for \$372 by Joan Embrey, a zoo specialist who appears frequently on a popular television show. Contacted by telephone, Ms. Embrey said she had made no such purchase, and

## U.S. Oil Firms Seek Lower Crude Prices

By Bill Paul  
*AP-Dow Jones*

NEW YORK — Several major oil companies say they will seek price reductions of up to \$6 a barrel on the crude oil they buy abroad.

Reflecting a new tougher bargaining posture, the oil executives said that if producing countries will not charge lower prices, the companies will scale down drastically, or even terminate, supply contracts.

"We're going to make it clear that if they don't cut their prices, we're pulling out," said one executive whose company buys from Libya, which charges \$41 a barrel for its oil, highest among members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. "We want at least \$6 a barrel off that price," the executive said.

This hard-line approach follows OPEC's failure to agree on unified prices for its crude at the organization's semiannual meeting in Geneva earlier this week. That failure, combined with only minimal production cuts that may not do much to ease the worldwide glut of oil, is forcing oil companies to go after

lower crude prices to shore up profit margins for gasoline and other refined products.

A company that has a contract with Nigeria appears on the verge of canceling that pact, possibly next week. The company previously scaled down its purchases of Nigerian crude. But with Nigerian oil still priced at \$40 a barrel, any oil from that country is too much of a financial handicap, according to sources close to the company. Nigerian crude sells in the spot, or noncontract, market for about \$4 to \$5 a barrel less than the official price.

An executive of another company said countries with high-priced oil "have got to do something about lowering prices or lose most of their customers." The executive was referring to Algeria, Nigeria and Libya, OPEC's most expensive suppliers, but the same appears to be true for Venezuela and Mexico, the latter not an OPEC member.

"Mexico's price is way out of line," said an official of another oil concern. "They're charging \$32 a barrel for some of their crude, but we can't make a profit on it if it's more than \$26 a barrel. We have to see some relief."

In Mexico City, a government petroleum official said Mexico will not alter its production schedule or change oil prices. "The OPEC decision will in no way affect the Mexican industry," said Jorge Diaz Serrano, director general of the government's petroleum company, Petroleos Mexicanos.

U.S. oil executives were skeptical about Mr. Serrano's statement.

One oil company that is seeking to cut the price it pays for oil is Sun, which buys 40,000 barrels a day from Libya at prices ranging from \$39 to \$41 a barrel. A Sun spokesman said that the contract with Libya expires at the end of the year and that Sun will be seeking price relief, though he would not indicate how much of a reduction Sun wants.

President Reagan's men advocate a strict free-market line, arguing that more development aid should come from the private sector, rather than from the World Bank — which they think deserves to expand its role quickly.

This strong ideological line appears to have soured some of the smaller industrial nations, which have been affected by soaring interest rates. At the Gabon session, Belgium and Holland, which might have gone along with the U.S. proposal, abstained instead of voting for Sir Geoffrey.

First, there is a widening split among the rich and poor nations in the IMF over the reluctance of

one oil company that is seeking to persuade the Saudis to lend the IMF \$3 billion over the next two years, with the promise of more in a third installment. The managing director has also carried through a reform of IMF lending practices that provide the poor nations with larger sums of money over longer periods of time, in a conscious effort to eliminate the belief that the IMF is a tight-fisted "scrooge."

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Afghanistan (air)	\$ 165.00	\$ 92.00	Liberia (air)	\$ 124.00	\$ 69.00
Africa, ex-Fr. Comoros (air)	\$ 115.00	\$ 63.00	Luxembourg (air)	\$ 1,700.00	\$ 1,500.00
Africa (air)	\$ 115.00	\$ 63.00	Malta (air)	\$ 115.00	\$ 63.00
Austria (air)	\$ 115.00	\$ 63.00	Mexico (air)	\$ 163.00	\$ 92.00
Austria (air)	\$ 135.00	\$ 73.00	Morocco (air)	\$ 150.00	\$ 82.00
Bulgaria (air)	\$ 170.00	\$ 100.00	Niger (air)	\$ 200.00	\$ 120.00
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Canada (air)	\$ 165.00	\$ 92.00	N.W.T. (air)	\$ 150.00	\$ 82.00
Cyprus (air)	\$ 115.00	\$ 63.00	Pakistan (air)	\$ 165.00	\$ 92.00
Czechoslovakia (air)	\$ 125.00	\$ 75.00	Poland (air)	\$ 124.00	\$ 69.00
Danmark (air)	\$ 145.00	\$ 270.00	Portugal (air)	\$ 124.00	\$ 69.00
Egypt (air)	\$ 124.00	\$ 69.00	Romania (air)	\$ 115.00	\$ 63.00
Fiji Islands (air)	\$ 165.00	\$ 92.00	Russia (air)	\$ 165.00	\$ 92.00
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Germany (air)	\$ 180.00	\$ 100.00	Spain (air)	\$ 180.00	\$ 100.00
Great Britain (air)	\$ 170.00	\$ 100.00	Sweden (air)	\$ 140.00	\$ 82.00
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Ireland (air)	\$ 124.00	\$ 69.00	Other Eur. Countr. (air)	\$ 115.00	\$ 63.00
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## OPEC Price Freeze A Break for Reagan

By Leonard Silk  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Greeks thought the most important attribute of a military commander was to be lucky, and that goes for economic policy-makers as well. Thus far, President Reagan seems to have the luck of the Irish. He has just had a big helping hand in his inflation fight from all places, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

At their meeting in Geneva this week, the OPEC oil ministers, after

### NEWS ANALYSIS

failed to agree on a unified price, decided to freeze oil prices where they are, in a range of \$32 to \$41 a barrel. That may not sound like much progress, but it was enough to knock down the spot market once again, and some analysts expect gasoline prices to drop as much as 10 to 15 cents a gallon.

Admittedly, oil prices could just mop up the world oil glut, as they mean to do by restraining oil production. But Saudi Arabia says it intends to keep producing 10 million barrels a day. The Saudis are afraid they undermined their own long-term market by permitting the oil price to shoot up more than 150 percent in 1979 and 1980, thereby spurring non-OPEC energy production and conservation by oil-importing countries.

But in setting ranges for monetary growth below what would have been required to accommodate the climbing oil prices, the Fed conceded that it helped to impose strong financial restraints on economic activity. These restraints eased pressures on the markets for goods and services, created excess capacity and helped drive up interest rates, but without slowing the momentum of inflation.

The Fed thinks it did pretty well under the circumstances, insisting that "inflation did not abate in 1980, but neither did it gain new momentum, as many feared it might." Rather, the increases in most price indexes were about the same in 1980 as in 1979, with the gross national product price deflator rising by 9.5 percent, a little more than in 1979, and the Consumer Price Index rising 12.5 percent, a little less.

But if the current outlook for world oil prices after the OPEC meeting in Geneva is for stability, the Fed might be able to ease monetary policy a bit and nudge interest rates down. The Fed, however, is under extreme pressure from the monetarists in the Reagan administration to do no easing.

The administration appears to want to seize the opportunity to use the Fed to roll back inflation through a cutback in monetary growth, counting on Reagan's luck to get the economy through without a financial crunch.

## Robots Will Serve Hamburgers As Restaurant Enters Space Age

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Restaurant patrons who complain that their waiter or waitress has acted like a robot will be pleased to know that a small fast-food restaurant near Windsor, Ontario, plans to inaugurate robot "waitresses" this summer.

Nation's Restaurant News, a trade publication, reports that the Burgerworld International chain will open a prototype restaurant, where the serving staff will consist of three \$20,000 robots.

Customers sitting at horsehoe-shaped counters will give their orders directly to the cook in the kitchen via intercom. When the order is ready, the cook programs each robot to serve the food. The robots can tote four trays at a time and serve nine tables in 72 seconds, a feat rarely matched by people.

Diane Farewell, the author of the article, says the robots "look something like R2-D2 of 'Star Wars,' and 'each has interchangeable heads with different flashing lights and 'personalities' so the customers don't get bored with the same robots all the time."

Wayne Obie, developer of the robots, says "they cost less than waitresses, don't call in sick, ask for raises, take coffee breaks or complain that their feet hurt."

## COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

**Britain** International Thomson

1st Quar. 1981 1980 Year Revenue 233,450.0 1980 Profits 3,220.0 1979 1,710.0

2nd Quar. 215.0 1981 1979 Profits 24 45 Per Share 1.7 3.2

**Canada** Royal Bank of Canada

2nd Quar. 1981 1980 Year Revenue 647,530.0 1980 Profits 2,830.0 1979 2,790.0

6 Months 1981 1980 Profits 2,612.0 1979 2,510.0

Per Share 2.97 2.10

**Japan** Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank

6 Months 1981 1980 Year Revenue 1,720,000.0 1980 Profits 23,780.0 1979 9,200.0

Net Income 13,540.0 13,940.0

**Full Photo Film**

Half-Year 1981 1980 Year Revenue 216,110.0 1980 Profits 5,590.0 1979 5,590.0

6 Months 1981 1980 Profits 26,710.0 1979 26,600.0

**Fuji Photo Film**

Year 1980 1979 Revenue 404,050.0 1980 Profits 3,370.0 1979 3,370.0

**Furukawa Electric**

Year 1980 1979 Revenue 367,820.0 1980 Profits 4,950.0 1979 4,950.0

**Mitsubishi Electric**

Year 1980 1979 Revenue 1,320,000.0 1,100,000.0 Profits 46,570.0 1979 7,570.0

**Mitsubishi Oil**

Year 1980 1979 Revenue 270,000.0 1980 Profits 6,000.0 1979 9,000.0

**Mitsubishi Toatsu Chem.**

Year 1980





## Connors and Lendl Gain; Tulasne Thrashes Panatta

**French Singles**

Highly-seeded Jimmy Connors, the No. 2 seed, met unexpected problems against Gabriel Uri of Spain before winning 6-3, 6-7, 6-4, 6-4.

Meanwhile, the two top women's seeds, defending champion Chris Evert Lloyd and Martina Navratilova, stormed through their second-round matches to raise their chances of meeting in the June 6 final.

In the first round, Panatta, 30, had produced the event's biggest upset by beating No. 5 seed Harold Solomon of the United States. But, saying afterward that he had been weakened by a bout of flu, it was a different Panatta Friday.

The Italian started badly, slipping to 0-3 and dropping the first set. It was only when he began to match Tulasne's power that he made any headway. Panatta took the second set and seemed on the way to winning the third, but his will seemed suddenly to snap when, after narrowly failing to break Tulasne's service, he lost his own and fell behind 7-6, 1-6, 6-4, 6-3.

He did not win another game. Connors and John McEnroe, leading contenders for Bjorn Borg's French Open crown, joined the Swede in the third round, but did so in sharply contrasting styles.

Toiler

Connors toiled for more than 3½ hours before finally outlasting Uri, while McEnroe breezed past Chile's Jaime Fillo, 6-3, 6-6, 6-2, in double-quick time. McEnroe was never tested, as Fillo fell under the spell of the New Yorker's heavy spin and change of pace.

Although Uri is ranked only 106th worldwide, the 19-year-old is a player of great potential. Winner of the Orange Bowl tournament in 1979, he was obviously at home on the slow red clay court of the Roland Garros Stadium and gave Connors a stiff workout.

Connors looked as if he was in for an easy passage after winning a hotly-contested opening set. He raced to a 5-2 lead in the second set, but then relaxed his grip. Uri fought back to 5-5 and went on to win the tie-breaking 13th game by seven points to four.

Throwing in the occasional soft forehand, the Spaniard refused to yield. Only Connors' greater consistency gave him a third set that saw five breaks of service.

In Nastase, the Romanian who combines temper tantrums with flashes of fine tennis, showed some of the masterly touches that

brought him the French title in 1973. He reached the third round by reducing Patrick Proisy of France to a luckless sparring partner, winning 6-1, 6-2, 6-0.

Fourth-seeded Gene Mayer of the United States continued impressively, carving out a 6-4, 6-2, 6-0 second-round victory over South African Ray Moore.

Mayer was joined in the third round by sixth-seeded Guillermo Vilas of Argentina and No. 11 seed Yannick Noah of France. Vilas, champion here in 1977, crushed Frenchman Pascal Portes, 6-2, 6-3, 6-0, while Noah was given a testing by Chilean Hans Gildemeister before winning 7-6, 1-6, 6-4, 6-3.

Matching Scores

Lloyd, No. 1 seed and four-time winner of the clay-court title, crushed Argentina's Claudia Casabianca, 6-4, 6-0, while Navratilova hammered West Germany's Iris Riedel-Kuhn by the same score.
---

Third-seeded American Andrea Jaeger, who was run so close by Hungarian qualifier Andrea Temesvari Wednesday, showed more authority in her second-round, coasting into the last 32 with a clean-cut 6-1, 6-0 victory over Britain's Glynnis Coles.



The Associated Press

Thierry Tulasne  
Easing home against Panatta, 6-4, 4-6, 6-3, 6-0.

**News Stories**

- First Round: M. Corrado Barozzini, 34, 6-1, 6-2, 6-4; G. Gobbi, Peter Padel, 4-6, 6-4, 6-4.
- Second Round: G. J. John Gildemeister, 7-6, 4-6, 6-4; G. Gobbi, Peter Padel, 7-6, 6-4, 6-4.
- Third Round: G. J. John Gildemeister, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4; M. Navratilova, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4.
- Fourth Round: G. J. John Gildemeister, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4; H. Gildemeister, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4.
- Semifinals: G. J. John Gildemeister, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4; H. Gildemeister, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4.
- Final: G. J. John Gildemeister, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4.

**Damen's Singles**

**Second Round:** G. J. John Gildemeister, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4; H. Gildemeister, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4.

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**Men's Doubles**

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**Women's Doubles**

**Second Round:** G. J. John Gildemeister, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4; H. Gildemeister, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4.

**Third Round:** G. J. John Gildemeister, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4; H. Gildemeister, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4.

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Art Buchwald

## The Big Apple

**N**EW YORK — New Yorkers are always complaining that "foreigners" (those who don't live here) are giving the city a bad name. Actually we "foreigners" would have no idea what was going on unless New Yorkers told us.

I had the occasion to go up to New York on Sunday last week, and spend the afternoon in Queens at a gathering of friends.

Then I announced I had to go into the city.

"How are you planning to go?" someone asked.

"I thought I'd take the subway."

"You can't take the subway!" the person said.

"Why? It's Sunday. The subway shouldn't be too crowded."

"That's just the point," another friend told me. "It's much more dangerous to take it when it isn't crowded. You could be sitting in a car all by yourself, and that's when they'll get you."

"If they don't get you, the subway will," another person said.

"How could the subway get me?" I wanted to know.

"It's always breaking down. You could be stuck under the East River all night long."

\*\*\*\*\*

"Maybe I'd better take a taxi."

"Be careful. Don't tell the cab driver you're from out of town, or he'll take you to Manhattan via Staten Island. They wait all day for people like you."

Another friend said, "If he does take you by way of Staten Island, don't argue. There was a story in the newspaper the other day about a man who complained the taxi was taking the long way from Kennedy Airport, and the driver beat him up with a tire iron."

"How long are you staying in Manhattan?" someone inquired.

"Just a couple of days."

"I'd take off that watch if I were you. They're getting awfully good at ripping off watches. If your wife is going to be with you, tell her not to wear any gold chains. They'll rip them off, too."

"Where are you staying?"

"Down in Gramercy Park." I said.

"You weren't planning on going out at night, were you?"

"I was hoping to. I understand



there's a lot to see in New York City right now."

A friend said, "It depends on where you go. Always walk on a lighted street, near the curb, and if they ask for your money, give it to them without arguing."

"Better still, don't walk anywhere. Take a taxi, and tell the driver to wait until you get into the hotel lobby," someone added.

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"Is it all right to go to the theater?" I asked.

"It's all right to go. But coming back is where you could get in trouble. Whatever you do, stay off Eighth Avenue. That's where all the crazies hang out."

Before you go, put all your valuables in the hotel safe, and be sure when you get back to your hotel you double lock your door. I know a guy who was sleeping in one of the best hotels in the city and found someone going through his drawers looking for his wallet.

"I think I better take notes." I said. "I hear the restaurants are pretty good in New York."

"It depends if they know you or not. If you go to one of the better ones, make sure you slip the waiter a \$20 bill, or you'll be standing at the bar until 11 o'clock at night."

"When you're leaving for the airport during rush hour, give yourself two hours. If one car breaks down on the East Side Drive, you're dead duck."

"Gosh," I said. "This sounds like a tough city."

"Why do you say that?" someone asked in a defensive voice.

"No reason," I replied, realizing I was on dangerous ground.

"That's the trouble with you out-of-towners. You're always knocking New York because you don't live here. It's the greatest place in the world."

"I wouldn't live anywhere else," another friend added. "I love New York."

"I better get going," I said.

"Why? It's only 4 o'clock."

"Well, if I'm going to get beaten up with a tire iron, I better allow some time to go to the hospital."

"If you go to the emergency room on Sunday," a friend said, "make sure there's an English-speaking doctor on duty."

"You weren't planning on going out at night, were you?"

"I was hoping to. I understand

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Mary Blume

## Preaching the Gospel of Rodin

### Casting of 'The Gate of Hell' the Big Event in Collector's Life

International Herald Tribune

**P**ARIS — His wife had just made the obligatory visit to Yves Saint Laurent but the baulky B. Gerald Cantor came to Paris to fetch was far more unusual: a nine-ton, 21-foot-tall cast of Auguste Rodin's "The Gate of Hell."

At this moment the monumental work is on its way to Washington where it will be the centerpiece of "Rodin Rediscovered," the largest exhibition ever devoted to Rodin, which opens on June 28 in the beautiful East Wing of the National Gallery.

This will be the first time "The Gate of Hell" has been an integral part of an exhibition since Rodin showed it in plaster (it was never cast in bronze during his lifetime) at the Universal Exhibition of 1900.

Bernie Cantor, who has been called the Apostle of Rodin and the world's biggest private collector of the artist's works, is a financier who, like many financiers, finances art. Unlike most, he gives a lot of it away. "I've been doing this little episode since 1947. I've given away half my Rodins. In 1974 I gave away \$5 million worth of art," he said in a vast Paris hotel suite decorated with awful plaster busts that he didn't dare hide in the closet. "I've been very generous. I've given something to Jerusalem and also to the Vatican because I don't know where I'm going to end up. I've given stuff to the Rodin Museum in Paris."

#### Depression Decision

Cantor is a self-made man whose voice still bears traces of the sideways of Noyau York. He was about to study law during the Depression when he saw a lawyer chum wielding a pickax on a WPA project. So he went into finance: "If you can't make money you'd better deal in money," he reasoned with remarkable success. He is large and amiable, tough with a unquenchable good guy streak and a slightly eccentric tycoon style of dress: He wears the regulation Gucci loafers and Brooks-style shirt, but also a capacious double-breasted waistcoat, spanned by an old-fashioned gold watch

chain, that must have been cut by J.P. Morgan's tailor. He saw his first Rodin, "The Hand of God," at the Metropolitan Museum in 1945, and was promptly booked.

He has given Rodins to institutions across the United States and this week in New York he opened the B.G. Cantor Sculpture Center next to his offices on the 105th floor of the World Trade Center.

"I want you to know something — 'The Thinker' is there now," he said before the opening. "I was told the other day it'll be in the Guinness Book of Records. We're maybe not the world's best museum but we're the highest." The center, which is open by appointment only, already has bookings into 1982.

Insured for \$5 Million

The big event of his life is the acquisition of "The Gate of Hell." "All my adult life it was a matter of trying to accumulate enough money to get it," he says. He won't reveal what it cost but it is insured for \$5 million.

The case was commissioned four years ago from the Rodin Museum in Paris, which holds the copyright to the artist's works, and was made by the Coubeuf foundry outside Paris. Only four other casts of the portal have been made, the last commissioned by Hermann Goering. The portal, which has 186 carved figures, was the origin of many of Rodin's most famous sculptures: "The Thinker" broods over its entrance.

Rodin worked on "The Gate of Hell" from 1880 to 1900. It was intended to serve as the entrance to the Decorative Arts Museum of Paris but the architect turned it down. "Architects and artists are about as wide apart as you can get," Cantor said.

"The Gate of Hell" is like seek and ye shall find. The more you look the more you'll see. It's a man's life that he put together over the years and you see how this individual mind created it from Dante's "Inferno" and Baudelaire. That's the whole package and you get moved the whole way."

Cantor thinks his cast is the

best made so far. "Let me tell you about these gates. This one is unique and different for many reasons. All the others were cast at the Alexis Rudier foundry by his son Eugene and were never patinated. This one is patinated. This one was done in lost wax, not sandcasting. Curiously enough Rodin said he thought if ever they were cast it should be

impossible. That being impossible, he wants the works to be seen by as many people as possible and in as many places.

He also has a considerable painting collection. "I never buy anything unless I like it. I gave away a great Kirchner because I hated it. I lived with it for three years and gave it away. It's traveled all over the world as one of the greatest Kirchners and I'll tell you something, I still hate it."

He has no illusions about people's views of philanthropists. "If you earn \$10 million everyone hates you. If you give away \$5 million you're a nice guy, but they forget you have to make it." But this doesn't worry him. His mission is to get people to look at sculpture again.

"It isn't easy. Someone once told me the only way people look at sculpture in a museum is if they back away and get stuck on it," he said.

For Bernie Cantor, Rodin is simply the greatest sculptor since Michelangelo. "I would have stood on my head just to talk to

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